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WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 30, 1882.

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Amusements To-Night.

DRIVER'S GARDEN—Entertainment.

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Backbone.

The anti-Bourbon majority of the House of Representatives asserted itself yesterday in a manner that will send dismay to the enemy and give intense satisfaction to the friends of constitutional government throughout the land. The revolutionary minority vainly imagined that the rules of the House, adopted by the majority, were sufficient to defeat the Constitution itself. They hoped to exclude duly elected members from their seats, and to sustain usurpers designated by Bourbon governors, on the ground that the majority had tied its own hands and abdicated its constitutional authority by rules of its own making. The case needed but to be stated, and the weak fabric of the minority vanished into thin air.

Speaker Keifer immortalized himself by the simple and obviously correct ruling that dilatory motions could not be interposed to obstruct the House in the exercise of its constitutional power to make its own rules.

The Republican majority followed the intrepid example of the Speaker, and adopted the rule which his decision had made possible. The parliamentary history of the world presents no similar triumph of right and justice over revolutionary obstruction. The country will trust a party which thus rescues the Constitution from violence, and purges the law-making department of the tricks by which impudent interlopers were sought to be sustained in their usurpation. The contested cases will all be speedily settled now in accordance with law, the elected members will be seated, and future wrongs done be discouraged. Let the heathen rage.

Decoration Day.

Mourn for the dead, yet rejoice over the victories they won. Cover their graves with garlands, for through their valor the nation lives for the vanquished as well as for the victors. No hate for those who madly strove as they were taught to do, but honor and love for those whose breasts withstood the onset, and died. The dead have not died in vain. Already the passions of war have nearly subsided, and party spirit cannot repress the general pride in our Nation, great and strong. The year just ended has carried the rebellion further back into the past than have all its predecessors. To-day we can review the history of the war more calmly than a year ago. Forever shall our dead heroes be honored, and forever will we proclaim that they died for Country and for Right. Let us care for the dependent ones they left behind, grandly not grudgingly, and let us fancy that in the world of spirits they fraternize with those they so merrily hailed as "Johnny Rebs," and that they would have us do the same here.

The New York Tribune waves aloft the shroud of Garfield, and demands the dissolution of the Republican party of Pennsylvania as a tribute to his memory. It froths about bosoms, and barks at the place where Mr. Conkling used to be in politics. It is only a little more than a year since its editor was blackmailing Garfield, the President, by threatening him if he withdrew an appointment, while a staff correspondent at Washington boldly advertised in its columns that none need apply for office who were not sound on "a second term." For such mountebanks to be issuing lofty orders to the Republicans of a neighboring State to reform themselves is more absurd than the vapors of ancient Pistol, or the lordly directions given by Christopher Sly, the tinker. They would create amusement if they did not inspire disgust.

A story concerning Stephen A. Douglas's second wife is going the rounds which is interesting and doubtless true. It was not necessary, however, for the narrator to first say that the incident related had been erroneously credited to the wife of a Senator Bingham, and then to affect or admit an ignorance as to whether there ever had been a Senator Bingham. Kinsley S. Bingham, a former Senator from the State of Michigan, was a member of the United States House of Representatives from 1847 to 1851; was elected governor of that State in 1854 as a Republican, and again in 1856, and was chosen United States Senator for the full term of six years from March 4, 1859, to succeed Charles E. Stuart. He died October 5, 1861. He was a stern patriot and an able man, and was, as the above dates show, one of the earliest of the victors over the pro-slavery Democracy.

BLACKGUARD Bourbon postmasters in the South, left over from President Hayes's plaid administration, continue to return NATIONAL REPUBLICAN circulars with profane and obscene responses on the margins.

EVERY Republican and Liberal member of the House should feel that his absence from his post of duty at exactly 11 o'clock this morning may overthrow the victory of yesterday.

The Norfolk Victory.

By the imperfect and dilatory information given by the Bourbon agents of the Associated Press in Virginia, the Liberals of the country were deprived for more than a day last fall of indulgence in proper exultation over the glorious triumph of Cameron. The same policy of repressing news damaging to the sinking and desperate cause of Bourbonism seems to have been practiced by the same sources as to the local elections of Thursday. On Saturday THE REPUBLICAN, in moderate phrase, stated the sum of those elections as one of enduring disaster to Bourbonism in the Old Dominion.

Deceived as to the result in Norfolk by the telegram, we spoke of the election there as a "drawn battle," when, in fact, it ranks with the result in Petersburg in significance and in splendor. The vote was very large—probably the largest ever cast in the old "borough of Norfolk." The contest was bitter to the last degree, for Bourbonism always fights desperately when it reaches its "last ditch," and the result another triumph for the gallant Lamb—hero in politics in war. Since the Liberal party was born in Virginia Norfolk has been a point to be fought for at every election.

Carried by the Readjusters several times by majorities of less than fifty votes, the dashing canvass and popular popularity of Cameron in the old city where as a mere boy he had labored as an editor aided by the admirable local canvass gave him in November a majority of more than four hundred. To reverse the November verdict at the spring election was the dream of the Bourbon leaders. The Bourbon press begged and promised and threatened by turns, "Africanization," "Bossism," "Stalwart alliances," and all the other silly utterances of a moribund faction without decent argument or excuse for its wretched existence were urged with agonizing iteration. But to no avail. An exultant Liberal and ex-confederate writes to us of the result as follows: "Norfolk has been finally lost to Bourbonism. It is now and forever both a Virginia city and an American city—a stronghold of patriotic Liberalism, a citadel commanded by William Lamb, to be held by him with the dauntless spirit which held Fort Fisher until he fell bleeding in the trenches. All hail gallant old Norfolk! Unmeasured eulogy to Mayor Lamb for his noble civic triumph, hereafter to be 'no less renowned' than his heroism in war."

But why did not General Gruber telegraph, "The Readjusters of the Norfolk victory?" Why did Sam Kimberly keep in suspense, and what was Frank Slade doing that he permitted his Washington friends to believe for a whole day that he was sitting on the "ragged edge" of a trifling majority of fifty votes? For that was what the press telegram said would probably be the majority for the Liberal ticket. Nothing but the sweeping victory won by the "boys" would excuse such neglect of distant friends.

Colonel Brady, too, at Petersburg, has deliberately courted the resentment of the House by his failure to tell us on election night how thoroughly the "Cockade City" Readjusters had "wiped out" Bourbonism. Still we shall have to forgive the "cute little man," whose identification with so good a cause as that of Virginia Liberalism and whose sleepless energy foretold its continued triumph.

SECRETARY TELLER. The Secretary of the Interior fulfills the prediction made by THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN at the time he entered upon the duties of his present position, viz.: That he would have no other Indian "policy," so-called, than such a conduct of Indian affairs as his practical experience and strong common sense, applied to current circumstances, should dictate from time to time. No established church or churches among them, no individual titles to land to be grabbed by cunning land-sharks, more schools, less beads, and no guns—these form the foundation of the proposed treatment of the Indian by the new Secretary. The testimony of either of the several churches as to the morality and general characteristics of one of its members proposed as an Indian agent would be of great assistance to the Secretary in judging of the fitness of applicants, but the churches will not exercise any portion of the appointing power. The Secretary is wise in opposing the formation of an association, without terms, to be composed of the present members of both associations and of

ALL PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS. An adjourned meeting of the Regular Pennsylvania Republican Association was held in Martin's Hall last evening, Mr. B. F. Crawhall presiding and Mr. William M. Ash secretary. After the reading of the minutes, the executive committee recommended the election of a temporary president for the session, the officers and employees of the Department, Mr. John C. Underwood, administrator of Joint C. Underwood, for his time and expenses in preparing the bill authorizing the sale of the old post-office site in New York and fixing \$500,000 as the minimum price. The bill passed without amendment, offered by Mr. Sherman and Mr. McMillan in opposition, to add Mr. Brown and Mr. Clegg in support. The bill was then passed upon the expiration of the morning hour without action.

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